

R E M A R K S

Careful consideration has been given to the Official Action of March 7, 2003 and reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The Examiner has raised a number of formal objections under 35 U.S.C. § 112 and appropriate amendatory action has been taken to overcome the objections.

In this regard, a proposed correction to the drawing is attached hereto which shows the spiral groove in the conical body.

The specification has been amended to correct all grammatical and other informalities as requested by the Examiner.

In order to avoid the formal objections raised against the claims as being narrative, claims 1 and 2 have been cancelled and replaced by claims 3 and 4. These claims are believed to be in compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112 second paragraph.

The Examiner has rejected the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112 first paragraph and notes that while the specification is enabling of the device it does

not reasonably provide enablement for energy regeneration features. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The specification clearly indicates how the device of the invention is to be utilized, namely, by being placed on audio or video reproducing equipment and this is sufficient teaching to one skilled in the art as to how to use the invention. The device of the invention will improve the quality of reproduction of the audio or video equipment. The scientific basis for this appears to be grounded on the development of cosmic energy. It appears that this energy is captured by the apex of the pyramid and transported through its cavity which increases the process of charging the objects with energy. Although applicant does not wish to be bound by the theory of operation of the device, it is clear that the existence and utilization of cosmic energy is well known in the art.

The 1963 Nobel Prizewinner (along with Anderson), Victor Francis Hess, a U.S. nationalized Austrian, discovered that, radiation in space consisted of protons and lightweight atomic nucleii which posses a very high charge. Subsequently, this energy was named cosmic radiation.

NASA is currently intensely researching the subject.

This energy exists everywhere and affects the qualities and functions possessed by objects, inter alia those indicated in the application.

The conical shape of the body of the invention is, in fact, capable of acting as a resonating cavity, which allows concentrating the mentioned energies in the style of a lens. This concentrated energy influences the microcrystalline-like molecules of an object located at a focal point of such energies. Hence, the discovery of the shape, materials, dimensions, etc., in the application are novel and unobvious.

Moreover, we refer to the literature and knowledge in existence concerning cosmic energy, among which is that which follows.

A patent 91304, obtained in 1959 in Czechoslovakia by the radio expert Mr. Karl Drbal.

Mr. Drbal invented a cardboard pyramid, explaining that such simple device, without any visible source of energy (which is why it is impossible to measure with electrical or electronic apparatus, as suggested by the Examiner), could influence the blade of a razor, worn down by repeated use. The same occurs with the cone of the application, in connection with apparatus for recording/reproducing music, for example.

Apparently, there is a reduction of inner pressures in the intercrystalline spaces, or other matter, due to the use and operation, and the device of the invention regenerates the weakened structure of their molecules. With the

renewal or regeneration of the energy the physical and mechanical properties of the components of the object to which the device is applied are renewed.

According to Mr. Drbal, the antecedent relating to showing the action of resonance on molecules is to be found in the research by Born and Lertes (see "archiv der elektrischen Uebertragung", 1950, Number 1, pages 33-35: Der Born-Lertessche Drehfeldeffekt in Dipolflussigkeiten im Gebiet der Zentimeterwellen").

Mr. Drbal's pyramid was made of dielectric material because microwaves are able to penetrate such material to activate the resonating cavity. This was discovered a very long time ago. (See "Journal of radiations Applied Physics", volume 10, June 1939), ages 391-398: Richtmyer, R.D., University of Stanford, California: Dielectric Resonators). In fact, the energy of cosmic rays is considerable and is calculated as being 10^9 to 10^{15} electron-volts as is well known. It is incomparably more powerful than that of radioactive rays.

Mr. Drbal states that, by microwave specialists, it has also been confirmed experimentally, such as for example, in :Electronique, Revue Technique d'Electronique", number 118, September 1956, pages 10-13, by Henry Copin, Engineer in the service of military transmissions: "De l'exiostence possible d'ondes stationnaires dans les cellules vivantes."

Against the objection raised by the Czech Patent Office, that the pyramidal shape is not very usual in microwave apparatus, Mr. Drbal submitted as example the "Zeitschrift für angewandte Physik", volume 6, number 11, 1954, pages 499-507; Gerhard Pierfke, Die Ausbreitung Elektromagnetischer Wellen in einem PYRAMIDEN TRICHTER, i.e.: "the propagation of electromagnetic waves in a pyramidal shaped funnel".

Mr. Drbal proved that the energy necessary to produce renewal of the crystalline intermolecular spaces is very low and can be obtained with the microwaves produced by a technical device in the cavity of the pyramid (see, for example, P. Fischer and Kochendorfer, Plastische Eigenschaften von Kristallen (Kristallgittern) und metallischen Werkstoffen, i.e.: "plastic properties of crystals, crystalline networks and metallic materials".

For Mr. Drbal, the two principal factors which explained the operation of his invention were:

- a) Rapid dehydration
- b) Action on the microcrystalline network of the inorganic matter, amongst others.

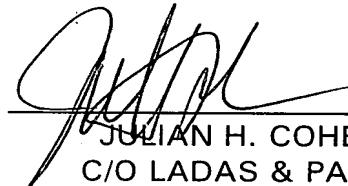
This translates, in the case of Mr. Drbal's patent, into the possibility of shaving oneself dozens of time with the same blade. In the present invention, this translates into the possibility of improved listening, for example, of compact

music discs (CD's) to the reproduction equipment of which the cone is applied.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that there is a sound scientific basis upon which the present invention is grounded and the Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed.

By virtue of the amendatory action which has been taken in the application it is therefore believed that the application is now in allowable condition and favorable reconsideration is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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